

**UNIVERSITAS ESA UNGGUL
FAKULTAS ILMU-ILMU KESEHATAN
PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN**

Skripsi, Maret 2015

RENITASARI

2011-33-027

“HUBUNGAN STRESS TERHADAP KEJADIAN *HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM* PADA IBU HAMIL DI RSUD CENKARENG JAKARTA BARAT”

7 Bab + 70 Halaman + 8 Tabel + 2 Skema + 7 Lampiran.

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang.Angka kejadian *Hyperemesis Gravidarum* di dunia yang sebagian besar di Indonesia sebesar 1-3% dan di Cina sebesar 10.8%, dampak dari *hyperemesis gravidarum* pada ibu hamil seperti mual dan muntah yang berlebihan, kehilangan berat badan, gangguan keseimbangan elektrolit, berat badan menurun, serta dapat mengganggu aktivitas sehari-hari. *Hyperemesis gravidarum* dipengaruhi beberapa faktor psikologis yang salah satunya adalah stress namun hubungan tingkat stress dengan *hyperemesis gravidarum* belum diketahui secara pasti, berdasarkan hal tersebut maka penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis hubungan stress terhadap kejadian *hyperemesis gravidarum* pada ibu hamil di RSUD cengkareng.

Metode penelitian.Sampel yang digunakan adalah ibu hamil di unit ruang rawat inap sebanyak 37 ibu hamil dengan tehnik *purposive sampling*. Metode yang digunakan *cross sectional*.

Hasil Penelitian.Sebagian besar responden adalah usia 20-35 tahun (48.6%), pekerjaan ibu hamil yang bekerja (62.2%), paritas yaitu *nullipara* (43.2%), pendidikan SMA (73%). Hasil uji statistik *chi-square* stress dengan kejadian *hyperemesis gravidarum* dengan nilai $p=0.018$ ($p<0.05$).

Kesimpulan.Disarankan bagi pelayanan keperawatan dapat diimplementasikan dengan pemberian informasi kesehatan berupa pendidikan kesehatan mengenai masalah *hyperemesis gravidarum* pada ibu hamil dan membantu mengurangi *hyperemesis gravidarum* pada ibu hamil.

Kata kunci : Tingkat stress, *Hyperemesis gravidarum*, Ibu Hamil.

Daftar pustaka : 2006-2012

**ESA UNGGUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HEALTH
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Thesis, March 2015

RENITASARI

2011-33-027

**“ RELATIONSHIP OF INCIDENT STRESS HYPEREMESIS
GRAVIDARUM PREGNANT WOMEN IN RSUD CENGKARENG WEST
JAKARTA”**

7Chapter+ 70 Page+ 8 Table+ 2 Scheme+ 7 Attachment.

ABSTRACT

Background. The incident of Hyperemeses Gravidarum in the world, mostly in Indonesia amounted to 1-3% and China amounted to 10.8%, the impact of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women such as nausea and excessive vomiting, weight loss, electrolyte balanced disorders, weight decreases, and can interfere with daily. Hyperemesis gravidarum is influenced by psychological factors, one of which is stress but relations with hyperemesis gravidarum stress level is not known with certainty, based on these conditions, the study was conducted to analyze the relationship between the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum stress on pregnant women in RSUD Cengkareng.

Methods. The sample used was a pregnant women in the inpatient unit as much as 37 pregnant women with purposive sampling technique. The method used ceoss sectional.

Results. Most respondents were aged 20-35 years (48.6%), employment of pregnant women (62.2%), parity is nullipara (43.2%), high school education (73%). The result of the chi-square test statistic with the incident of hyperemesis gravidarum stress with $p = 0.018 (p < 0.05)$.

The conclusion. It is recommended for nursing care can be implemented with the provision of health information in the form of health education on the issue of hyperemesis gravidarum during pregnancy and hyperemesis gravidarum help reduce to pregnant women.

Keywords: Stress level, hyperemesis gravidarum, Maternity.

List of libraries: 2006-2012